

LABOR'S GOAL!
To Repeal
Taft-Hartley Law

MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS

Ballots Defend
Your Freedom

BE SURE TO VOTE
THIS YEAR AND
EVERY YEAR

VOL. X—NO. 47

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1948

WHOLE NO. 511

CIO LETTUCE WORKERS JOIN AFL

MASS MEETINGS HELD IN SALINAS, WATSONVILLE TO VOTE ON TEMO AFFILIATION; 12,000 AFFECTED

Charging left-wing domination in international union affairs in recent months, officials of the Salinas-Watsonville-Hollister branch of the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union (FTA-CIO Local 78) led a mass movement toward affiliation with the AFL Teamsters' Union last week.

Mass meetings of the membership of the CIO union were held in Salinas and Watsonville on Wednesday and Thursday night with a vote on AFL affiliation following an explanation of the situation by Holman Day, president of Local 78.

At Salinas the vote for Teamsters affiliation was 1475 to 13 in favor. In Watsonville the vote was 151 to 3, although here a few of the union members had followed FTA-CIO Director John Tisa out of the meeting when Tisa was refused permission to speak in an effort to "disrupt" the meeting. Watsonville members voted 144 to 96 to secede from the CIO.

The full executive board of the Salinas-Watsonville-Hollister branch of the union joined in a recommendation to the membership that the action be taken.

Local 78 is the largest local of FTA-CIO, having divisions here, in Arizona, Imperial Valley, San Joaquin Valley and elsewhere for fresh vegetable packers and soft fruit packers, and membership of Local 78 numbers some 12,000 in peak season.

Indicative that the move of local members from the CIO to the AFL ranks is to spread is the airplane trip of Holly Martin, head of the Phoenix, Arizona, branch of the union, who came to Salinas to address the mass meeting.

Officers and members of the FTA-CIO in the West have expressed dissatisfaction with the policy of Donald Henderson, FTA-CIO international president, in regard to political action, refusal of international officers to sign non-Communist affidavits in compliance with new laws, levying heavy assessments for political matters, and other conditions. It is reported.

Officers here, headed by Holman Day, signed the non-Communist affidavits despite the admonition of Henderson and were suspended by the international union, it was said. Rank and file efforts to prevent the suspension of the officers were to no avail.

Members of the CIO union petitioned the AFL Teamsters for permission to affiliate and were offered complete autonomy as a Teamster-chartered individual union, it was announced. Under the new union the group will elect their own officers, will draw their own constitution and by-laws, will receive full support of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), and will gain all rights and privileges of AFL membership.

Although the AFL-Teamster charter had not been issued the group late last week, membership dues books for the new members were being prepared for those who have signed a special petition to the National Labor Relations Board for a jurisdictional election, necessary before an agreement can be negotiated by the AFL Teamsters with the Grower-Shipper Association of California.

Attacks on Wash. Civil Liberties

Seattle.—The Canwell Committee, Washington state's un-American committee, has extended its attack on labor here to educational and cultural institutions.

Thirty-four faculty members of the University of Washington and the Seattle Repertory Theatre have been subpoenaed to appear before the committee under threat of imprisonment if they refuse to submit to the probe.

Among those subpoenaed is practically every educator who ever dared to contribute to a strike fund, buy a union benefit dance ticket or say a good word for labor. Not one member of the group has been able to learn the nature of the charges against him.

Despite the jail threat, a number of the teachers and cultural workers have served notice they will not participate in the hearings, in which the accused are not allowed to speak in their own behalf and in which cross examination of witnesses is not permitted.

In 1936, in Philadelphia, the men's Cordwainers Union and the Ladies' Shoe Binders Society—though not organically united—struck together.

Local Option Fight Opened By Unions Here

Steps toward the defeat of Proposition 12, the "local option" prohibition measure on the November 2 general election ballot in California, have been started by Culinary, Allied and Bartenders' Unions in this area.

Colored pamphlets exposing the measure as a prohibition effort which would mean, if adopted, the return of the "speakeasy" days to the state, are being circulated by Culinary-Bartenders' Union 345 of Salinas, Culinary 467 of Salinas, and Culinary-Bartenders 483 of Monterey.

The unions are planning to set up committees to lead local fights against the measure, which would throw an estimated 800,000 bartenders, culinary workers, and allied employees out of jobs through closing the state liquor industry.

J. H. Morgan, district vice-president of the California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees, is directing the campaign in this district.

The state council is calling upon each union to set up committees to distribute the pamphlets and place larger placards in each bar and restaurant, stressing the message: "Fight Prohibition Three Ways: (1) Register. (2) Work. (3) Vote against Proposition 12."

At Clark, secretary of the Joint Executive Board of the two Salinas Unions, reported that the Salinas Tavern and Restaurant Owners Association has announced it will cooperate fully with the unions in the campaign.

Two members each from Locals 545 and 467 will make up the Salinas committee against local option, Clark said.

Mildred Rowe, secretary of the Santa Cruz County local, and George L. Rice, secretary of the Monterey local, both have announced that committees are to be activated at once.

Remembering the bread lines, the apple vendors, the poverty of the last prohibition era, local union officials are calling for volunteers to assist committees in educating the public, they said. Persons who will help should contact their nearest union office.

AFL Political Group Chairman Here Resigns

Peter A. Andrade, chairman of the United American Federation of Labor Educational Committee, political arm of AFL unions in the county, submitted his resignation last week.

In addition, General Teamsters Union 890, of which Andrade is secretary-representative, is withdrawing from the political group is a dispute over committee policies, Andrade said.

Andrade wrote the committee in part: "Please be advised that this union will continue to assist in the hard and difficult road toward political action which may be beneficial to labor and where success as a result can be accounted for."

New officers were elected and installed by Painters Union 272 of Monterey at the union's last meeting, according to Business Representative J. L. Bohlin.

State of officers for the new term includes:
President — A. D. Short.
Vice President — Fred Ask.
Recording Secretary — Fred Zahner.
Financial Secretary and Business Representative — J. L. Bohlin.

TEAMSTERS SET SPECIAL MEETINGS

Important special meetings were announced by General Teamsters Union 890 last week and all members in the various divisions called are urged to be on hand for contract matters. The meetings include:

Tuesday, July 20—All produce drivers, at Salinas High School Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday, July 21—Dempsey-Hudson Co. employees, at union office 274 E. Alisal, Salinas, 7:30.

Thursday, July 22—Hollister and Fairview Canneries' employees, at Hispana Hall, Hollister, 7:30 p.m.

Thursday, July 22—Sam Regas and Sons' drivers and employees at Casa Maria, San Juan, 5:00 p.m.

Next regular meeting in Salinas is 8 p.m. Thursday, August 5, at Carpenters Hall, 422 North Main St.

Next regular meeting in Monterey is 8 p.m. Thursday, August 12, at Bartenders Hall, 315 Alvarado St.

Canning Center Starts; Twenty Adults Enrolled

In harmony with the interest shown in the local evening school's canning center last year, already 20 adults have signed up for "runs" of fruits at the new location on the corner of First Ave. and Nevada Street. The Center's season opened Monday. Reservations are being taken at 7262.

Apricots will be the major fruit canned now, but berries and cherries are still available.

To save food for the world as well as for ourselves and to insure a well-balanced diet are two of the reasons for the interest in the canning center by local adults.

The center is open to all adults. They carry through the entire process from the washing and preparing of the produce until they find their cans which they had so carefully filled on the batching table.

The canning center is run according to the laws of the State Department of Public Health, Division of Cannery Inspection. It has an instructor-inspector certified by the State Division of Cannery Inspection, Department of Public Health and by the State Department of Education, and an operator also licensed by the Division of Cannery Inspection.

Its main purpose is to enable men and women to learn how to handle food and save it. By proper canning methods flavor and nourishing qualities are retained in the can, thereby improving the food budget and renewing the satisfactions of home, according to those who have canned in previous years.

Plans for the coming dance and entertainment of Culinary Alliance 467 of Salinas were furthered at the union's regular meeting last week. The dance will be in August at the Salinas Moose Hall.

Secretary Bertha A. Boles of Local 467 said that the dance committee had solicited the donation of a diamond ring to be given away at the affair.

Attendance at the union meeting was good and five new members were accepted by initiation, Mrs. Boles added.

Hollister Bartenders, And Culinary Meet

Members of Bartenders' Union 545 and Culinary Alliance 467, who reside and work in the Hollister area were called to a special meeting there on Tuesday of this week, according to Secretary Al Clark of Local 545. The unions, both with headquarters in Salinas, currently are conducting an organization campaign in the Hollister area.

You can adapt this one to suit yourself: A drill press operator, noticing a foreman going around scratching his elbow asked the guy at the next press what was wrong with the straw boss. The guy said: "Oh, he's got an ear ache, and he's scratching his ear because he doesn't know his ear from it."

FCWU Election Vote Result Due; Season Waited

Counting of votes in the National Labor Relations Board elections for union shop for members of Fish Cannery Workers Union of Monterey was due early this week and results are expected to be known by the end of the week.

Ballots all were due in last week and the board had tentatively set Monday as the day to count votes to determine, in accord with the Taft-Hartley law, of the union shop enjoyed by the union for many years shall continue.

Meanwhile, many plants along Cannery Row were changing equipment this week in preparation for the opening of the sardine canning season, which starts officially on August 1.

Fewer fish were received by plants last week as the "summer pack" and "fancy pack" neared its close.

Negotiations for a new contract were to be resumed by the union and the employer association last Friday.

At a membership meeting of the FCWU, negotiators had little progress to report on the new agreement to replace that expiring July 31. A number of new members were initiated by the union at the meeting.

Federal Pay Boost Granted Craftsmen

Washington. — About 17,250 craftsmen and laborers in military and naval establishments in the Washington area received pay boosts ranging from three to 15 per cent an hour. The average raise is 9 cents or 6 1/2 per cent.

The increases, granted by Army, Navy, and Air Force wage boards, are designed to extend to some of the per diem workers the benefits of the Congressional pay raise of \$330 a year approved by Congress for "classified" civil servants. For most of them, however, the increase is sharply below the flat raise given the "white collar" workers.

Many of the workers whose employment is governed by the pay boards are members of AFL unions and the Intl. Association of Machinists.

Signing the bill providing an additional \$330 a year for \$40,000 "classified" employees, and \$450 for 478,000 postal workers, President Truman said last week:

"Since the Congress failed to take action to hold down the cost of living it is only fair that Federal employees should be given pay increases to offset in some degree the constantly rising cost of living."

He added that the small increases granted by Congress, and its failure to increase the "ceilings" on the salaries of upper bracket civil servants "meets neither the needs of the employees nor those of the government."

AFL Asks UN Probe Of Labor Rights In Eastern Europe

New York.—Demanding a United Nations investigation of labor union rights in eastern European countries, Matthew Woll, speaking for the AFL international relations committee, charged that in four countries workers are "literally being worked to death."

The AFL executive board member, who with Pres. David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union represent the federation as consultants to the UN, said a call for the inquiry had been presented to UN Sec. Gen. Trygve Lie.

In Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia "a single unitary trade union body which has monopolistic powers and is under the domination of the Communist party and the government exists and workers are not free to join unions of their own choosing," Woll said.

A survey by the federation reveals. Genuine collective bargaining has withered away in the Soviet Union, he added.

The AFL memorandum will be considered at the Geneva meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council, July 19, Woll said. He added that the AFL's views would complement charges made by the World Federation of Trade Unions that labor's rights are being violated in nine UN member countries and in Spain and Portugal.

TRUMAN CALLS FOR SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS TO CONVENE JULY 26

With a call for a special session of Congress to convene July 26 for the purpose of meeting the urgent needs of the American people, President Harry S. Truman accepted the Democratic nomination for the presidency last week.

Attacking the Republican Party as the "party of special privilege," Truman challenged them to enact at the special session some of the measures promised in their 1948 platform.

The President enumerated some of them as price control, civil rights legislation, increased minimum wages, extension of social security coverage, development of public power for cheap electricity and housing legislation. He also called for an "adequate displaced persons" law instead of the present "anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic one."

Predicting that "Senator Barkley and I shall win this election," Mr. Truman went over the things he said he asked Congress for, but failed to get. He said the country could not afford another Republican controlled Congress.

Although President Truman called the Taft-Hartley Act one that will cause "strife in labor for years to come" and asked for its repeal, no mention was made of the 126 Democrats who voted to over-ride his veto of the bill nor of his own reactivation of the use of injunctions against labor.

Saying that the Democratic

Party's record has been written in the past 16 years, Mr. Truman claimed that wages and salaries in this country have increased. "That's labor," he went on, "and labor never had but one friend in this country and that is the Democrat Party and Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The President accused the Republicans of cutting funds for the Labor Department, "until it can hardly function."

He added that the Republicans had a similar do-nothing policy about the overcrowded conditions of the school and the underpaid teachers.

Mr. Truman pointed out that he had asked for price control extension, "but OPA died and they said that prices would adjust themselves. They adjusted themselves all right. They adjusted themselves so that they went clear off the chart."

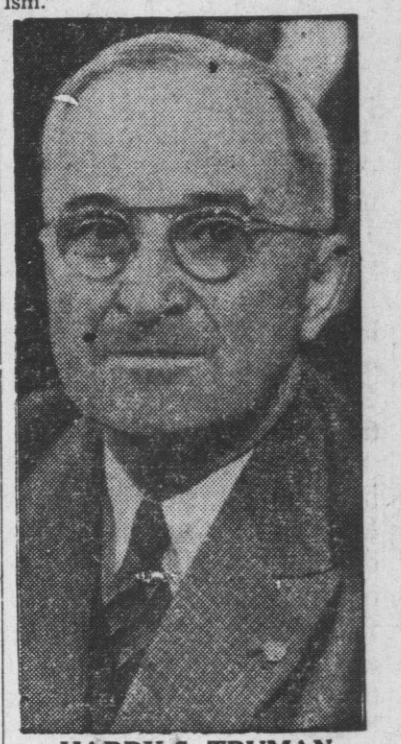
The housing bill passed by Congress, the President said, "isn't worth the paper it's printed on."

On foreign policy, President Truman affirmed his belief that "We must see that the United Nations continues strong so that we can have everlasting peace." Calling it the duty of the United States to assume leadership in world affairs,

he claimed that the Democratic record on foreign policy "is that the United States has been turned away permanently from isolationism."



ALBEN W. BARKLEY



HARRY S. TRUMAN

DEMOS FOR T-H REPEAL

Overcoming a deep split in its own ranks on the question of civil rights, the Democratic convention finally adopted as part of its 1948 platform a resolution calling for support of President Truman's civil rights program. After defeat of a Southern "states rights" plank, many of the Southern delegates walked out of the convention.

Calling itself "the party which introduced the spirit of humanity into our law" and "the party under which were conceived the instruments for resisting Communist aggression," the Democratic party pledged itself to platform which included the following points:

LABOR
Advocates repeal of Taft-Hartley Act saying it "has encouraged litigation in labor disputes and undermined the established American policy of collective bargaining. Recent decisions by the courts prove that the act was so poorly drawn that its application is uncertain and that it is probably, in some provisions, unconstitutional."

We advocate such legislation as is desirable to establish a just body of rules to assure free and effective collective bargaining, to determine, in the public interest, the rights of employees and employers, to reduce to a minimum their conflict of interests, and to enable unions to keep their membership free from Communist influences."

Urges that Dept. of Labor be rebuilt and strengthened and that a Labor Education Extension Service be established therein.

Extension of fair labor standards and increase minimum wage to at least 75 cents, extension of social security, equal pay for equal work.

FOREIGN POLICY
Under the leadership of "our great Democratic President, Franklin D. Roosevelt and a Democratic Congress" "... the war was waged "to final triumph". Full support for United Nations with gradual curtailment of the use of the veto. Recommend loan to UN for construction of UN headquarters in this country, "but denied by Republican Congress."

PEACE TREATIES
Pledge endeavors to conclude peace treaties with former enemies. Maintain adequate armed forces to protect Nation's vital interests. Advocate international control weapons of mass destruction including atomic bomb. The Truman doctrine has extended vital aid to China, Greece and Turkey. Attacks Republicans for reluctance to provide funds to implement Marshall plan.

RECIPROCAL TRADE
Pledge to restore reciprocal trade agreements program formulated in 1934 by Cordell Hull. Continued economic cooperation with countries of Western Hemisphere. Full recognition to state of Israel.

DOMESTIC POLICIES
Calls GOP Congress directly responsible for high cost of living. Pledges itself to housing legislation including provision of slum clearance and low-rent housing. Favors

reduction of taxes wherever possible by giving relief to low-income families. Opposed to Federal general sales tax.

HEALTH PROGRAM
For national health program for expanded medical research, medical education and hospitals and clinics. Continue efforts to expand material care. Approve purposes of mental health act.

VETERANS' WELFARE
Re-examine veterans' benefits in the light of increased cost of living. Employment and economic security for all veterans and a pledge for a housing program for veterans at prices they can afford to pay.

FARM PROGRAM
Encourage farm cooperatives. Continued expansion of rural electrification program. Flexible price supports for agricultural products; to maintain farm income on parity with farm operating costs. Intensified soil conservation program. Favors repeal of discriminatory taxes on manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. Acceleration of Federal reclamation program.

CIVIL RIGHTS
"We call upon Congress to support our President in guaranteeing these basic and fundamental rights: 1.) The right of full and equal political participation. 2.) The right to equal opportunity of employment. 3.) The right of security of person. 4.) The right of equal treatment in the service and defense of our nation."

COMMUNISM
Condemn communism and other forms of totalitarianism and their destructive activity at home and overseas. Pledge to expose and prosecute "treasonable" activities. "We shall continue vigorously to enforce the law against subversive activities, observing at all times the constitutional guarantees which protect free speech, the free press and honest political activity."

A successful general strike for the 10-hour day started in Philadelphia in 1935 when the Irish workers on the Schuylkill River coal wharves turned out for increased wages and the 10-hour day. So militant were these workers that no scabs dared to take their places. "Three hundred of them, headed by a man armed with a sword, paraded along the canal, threatening death to those who unload or transfer the cargoes to the 75 vessels waiting in the river."

Barkley Hits Record of 80th Congress

Philadelphia.—An attack on the record of the Republican-controlled 80th Congress and an appeal to the achievements of the New Deal were the themes of the first major speech of the Democratic convention, delivered by Sen. Alben W. Barkley (Ky.), who later in the proceedings of the convention was chosen by acclamation to be the party's vice-presidential nominee.

Barkley struck the keynote for the Democrats when he said: "Our claim upon the confidence of the people rests upon a consistent, constructive and far-sighted record of devotion to the people's welfare; a record which rescued the American economy of free enterprise from a collapse which we did not foster."

The Democratic Senate leader listed in detail the legislative record of the Democrats from 1932 to 1946. He pointed an accusing finger at the failures of the Republican-led 80th Congress of 1947 and 1948.

In the entire speech, running to 8,000 words, there was no direct mention of the civil rights issue which later caused a wide split in the convention and resulted in the Mississippi delegation leaving the hall when a party platform not to their liking was adopted.

Barkley did quote Thomas Jefferson's words "that all men are created equal." He said, however, that Jefferson "did not proclaim that all white, or black, or red, or yellow men are created equal."

He said the equality proclaimed by Jefferson was "equality in the right to enjoy the blessings of free government in which they may participate and to which they have given their consent."

Barkley was at his sharpest in attacking the big business supporters of the Republicans. He said the Republican convention was dominated by Pennsylvania political boss Joseph R. Grundy and the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association.

For Freedom's Fate in '48. Register and vote.

WORKER OUTPUT INCREASES

(Release from State Fed. of Labor) San Francisco.—Physical output per man-hour at present exceeds that of a year ago for slightly more than two-thirds of all companies surveyed, according to a report by the National Industrial Conference Board. Of the companies cooperating in the survey, only 10 per cent reported a decline.

Compared with the prewar period, 1939-1941, slightly more than three-fifths of the companies surveyed reported increased productivity, while slightly more than one-fourth indicated a decline.

Among the many factors which contributed to the high level of productivity, the most frequently mentioned is the improved equipment and tools. The majority of companies indicate that workers are better supplied with tools than in the prewar period.

The trend generally is toward better quality products which often require additional man-hours per unit, although instances of simplification are mentioned.

A significant reason cited for increased productivity for some of the companies has been the reduction in the labor turnover. "With a more stable working force, the average level of experience of the workers has increased. Intensive training programs are also more effective when turnover is substantially reduced." High quality supervision and good labor relations were often implied as being necessary to a successful execution of other programs designed to raise efficiency.

The report refutes the charges made that workers are not increasing their productivity and that they are not cooperating with plans to attain high levels of production.

First 8-hour law was adopted by Congress in 1938. It provided that in all federal government employment "eight hours shall constitute a day's work."

PREPARING FOR MACHINISTS' CONFAB



The executive board of the Western Conference of Machinists met at the Richmond office of Machinists 824 in May to make preparations for their three-day conference in Las Vegas, Nevada, from July 26 to 28. Shown above from left to right are C. M. Webber,

Utah Local 1429; H. B. Egbert, Utah Local 1066; Harold Luebeck (standing), Oregon Local 1005; G. P. Howes, executive secretary of the WCM and business agent, Richmond Local 824; H. J. Detloff (standing), secretary-treasurer, Oregon Machinists' Council; S. O.

Granger, chairman, California Conference of Machinists, Local 685; Amos Doane (standing), business representative Local 824; Glen Anderson, Nevada Local 845; G. O. Giblett, Washington Local 288; Chet Rowley, secretary-treasurer, Washington Machinists' Council.

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ments or signed communications printed herein.

Rather Late to Make Amends

When the platform committee of the Democratic party included a plank calling for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law that was a gesture to labor whose demand for the repeal of this law is becoming more and more insistent everywhere labor unions or organized. But the gesture comes terribly tardy and at this late day seems rather hollow and hypocritical for the reason that this slave law could never have become a law at all had not a large number of the Democratic members of both houses in Congress voted to override the veto of President Truman in order to make it possible to enact this anti-labor law.

In other words the Democratic party, as represented in Congress, simply muffed the ball, when the Taft-Hartley law came up for final action. These Democratic members had the power in either house, with plenty margin to spare, to prevent this anti-labor law from being adopted. Instead they helped make it a law and now their party talks of repealing the law for which the Democrats are as much responsible as the Republicans for the reason that they cast the deciding votes without which it could never have become a law.

It is a rather late hour for the perpetrators of this body blow against labor to be talking about making amends now. It does not have the ring of sincerity.

Organizing Our Political Fight

Never before has labor been confronted with such a bitter political fight as confronts the men and women of labor in 1948. It is a fight which labor cannot afford to lose for if it does the cost to those who toil for a living may well be so enormous that a life time of battling may fail to regain what may be lost in 1948.

We might as well realize right now that we cannot hope to win unless we step out and really put up a fight. What our fight is about is to elect pro-labor members of Congress and our legislature to replace the anti-labor members who are there now.

All told there are fully fifteen million workers, who are organized into unions. These organized workers are breadwinners for at least another fifteen million, who are qualified voters. This is a voting army of thirty million with enough political power to either elect or defeat any one of the three political parties that are entered in the 1948 election.

In order to be effective this tremendous voting power must be organized and directed in one agreed political channel. This power is more poorly organized in the United States than in most any other advanced country of the present day. To organize this political force in 1948 is the job now confronting the American workers.

Labor Must Defend Itself

No longer can American labor lean back and enjoy the good things of life, without doing anything particular to win or deserve them.

It is not enough to belong to a union, where officials are expected to step out and win everything for the members.

Each member has a part to play and if any member falls down on doing his part the cause of labor is weakened that much.

It should be plain to all men and women who think and face facts of life that entrenched greed and organized wealth is out to wreck all American labor unions.

Nobody on earth will or can save labor organizations from destruction, except the workers who make up the membership of these labor groups.

Yes, labor must know and realize that their own members and supporters, who have made their unions what they are today, make up their sole line of defense.

Labor must defend itself and must depend upon its own strength and resources to meet all attacks directed against the workers.

Labor has both the power and the numbers to do all this, but its members must be wide awake and on its toes at all times.

No power on earth can crush labor so long as the workers are united and proceed intelligently with their defense of their own organizations.

To understand why the sledding is so tough these days all that we need to know is that during the time that wages have been increased five and a half billion dollars, prices have been increased thirty-three and a half billion dollars. That is only 5 1/2% to labor for every 33 1/2% to the profiteers.

Now that both the old parties have spoken through their national conventions and their representatives have performed during the past two years, as they have it remains to be seen what the people are going to do about it.

If you are not registered yet do it now.

HINTS for your HOME

Every meal can be a picnic with a barbecue planned.

If you can get to the beach or woods, fine. If not, try a barbecue in the back yard. Or, at the very least, turn your broiler into an impromptu barbecue pit and take advantage of the informality and zestful taste available when you baste a lowly hamburger with spicy sauce and put it between the halves of a toasted bun.

If you are going to do your cooking out-of-doors, heed the advice of experts and be sure you have a good hot slow-burning fire. A half hour or 45 minutes is none too long a time to prepare your fire before you start cooking on it. Your fire is ready when you have a good hot bed of coals with no flame.

Meanwhile, you have been assembling the tools—long-handled forks, an asbestos glove for the man of the house (one of the big advantages of outdoor cooking is that it's traditionally a man's job), a drip pan and some sauce.

Food to be barbecued ought to be marinated in a french or other spicy dressing before it is cooked and you will want to have a big pan of your favorite barbecue sauce with which to baste your food so that it doesn't dry out. Ketchup, vinegar, sugar and Worcestershire sauce with salt, pepper and herbs make a good start for the sauce, or you might want to buy a prepared sauce.

GOOD MENUS

Steak, which used to be the traditional barbecue fare, had best be skipped this summer unless you are trying to make a big splurge. Hamburgers are a perfectly good substitute, as are frankfurters, broilers, spareribs, fish or shish-kebab. Veal, lamb and pork chops can also be barbecued and if you have a spit, a leg of lamb or rump roast is delicious.

With every barbecued main dish, a big bowl of green salad or cole slaw is a must. Or pack big firm meaty tomatoes and slice them for your picnic or provide little plum tomatoes and carrot sticks to be eaten out of hand.

A ribsticking casserole of macaroni or scalloped potatoes or Spanish rice can be broiling in your oven if you are eating on your own grounds or informally in the living room. Generally, such a casserole can be kept warm until meal time if it has to be transported by wrapping it in several thicknesses of newspaper.

Beer or cokes right out of the bottle, or coffee made in a big pot, polish off the meal. If your family or guests don't feel a meal is complete without dessert, add fresh fruit and cookies, doughnuts or cake.

A few reminders—if you are going to grill frankfurters, try not to get them done too quickly. Keep the frankfurter a good distance from the fire and keep turning it slowly so that your final product is not a charred sausage but a light brown hot frankfurter with a few cracks in the skin.

The same thing goes for broiling chicken. The parts are of varying thicknesses and you have to cook the broiler until the thickest joint is done. Turn frequently so that every section is cooked and keep basting so that the fowl doesn't dry out.

Air Pilots Win Against National

Chicago (LPA)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has refused to dismiss the complaint of Air Line Pilots' Association (ALP) against National Airlines and announced it would immediately investigate the case rather than wait until a damage suit filed by ALP in the New York Supreme Court is disposed of.

Pilots and other employees have been on strike against National since February 3 and the airline, afraid of an investigation, has tried to have CAB dismiss the case. Calling for a hearing, the Board said that ALP's complaint alleges facts which "may justify a finding of refusal to bargain in good faith as required by the Railway Labor Act."

David L. Behncke, president of the pilots' union, said that the facts already presented before the Presidential Emergency Board in Washington show where the blame for the strike lays and who was responsible for its prolongation. The fact-finding board has completed hearings and is scheduled to report to President Truman by July 30.

The question of whether National should continue to hold certificates enabling it to operate, however, it up to CAB.

Bricklayers' Raises

Louisville, Ky.—About 300 AFL bricklayers won pay raises of 25 cents an hour, making their scale \$2.50, one of the highest in this part of the U.S. It boosts the rate to a level with Cincinnati, St. Louis, Columbus and Kansas City.

By the end of 1936 there were at least 13 city trade unions in the United States.

Happy Days For Railroads

By RICHARD SASULY, Federated Press Feature Writer

Ads for one of the railroads show the picture of a peacefully sleeping kitten. Today the kitten should be looking about brightly and licking its whiskers. Christmas came three times for the railroads in the last session of Congress. At least three specific bills were written to the order of the railroad corporations. Now the government has bludgeoned three railroad brotherhoods into accepting the rail operators' wage offer.

This morning I asked a woman in a local broker's office about rail stocks. She flashed me a dollar sign smile which seemed to say, hand over your bankroll, chum, and let us pad it for you.

"Railroad stocks? They've been leading the market in every spurt we've had. And of course you know why they're up today."

I thought I could guess. The evening before the White House announced that the brotherhoods had accepted the 15 1/2-cents-hourly wage increase which was offered by the corporations, endorsed by a presidential board of inquiry and backed up by a permanent injunction against a rail strike.

One of the investors' dopesheets put the matter more soberly than the lady in the broker's office, but it came to the same thing. It said:

"Meanwhile, aggregate railroad earnings turned up strongly in May, with net operating income 17.4 per cent higher than a year before."

Most sober of all, but still adding to the same thing, were the figures which flashed on the broker's stock quotation board, like a totalizer at the race track. A composite figure for all rail stocks rose from a low of 36.5 early in 1947 to a high of 52.3 in July 1948. The increase for speculators was 43 per cent.

The biggest gift of the 80th Congress to the railroads was the Reed-Bullwinkle Act. The act lets the railroad corporations set rates without regard

to anti-trust laws. Monopoly price fixing in other industries is still supposedly illegal.

The 80th Congress also killed the St. Lawrence River waterway project. The only strong argument against the project was that, by improving essential water-borne transport, it would cut into railroad revenue.

Finally, Congress also put through what was called an adjustment of unemployment insurance taxes paid by the carriers. This adjustment will save the railroads \$100 million annually.

The rail operators' labor problems were handled by the administration. The three brotherhoods which were dissatisfied with the 15 1/2-cent offer went all the way through the complicated procedures of the Railway Labor Act.

Because no other course was open, they voted to strike. The strike was headed off by government seizure of the roads and the obtaining of an injunction. Control of the roads was put in the hands of the Army. However, the Army refused to take part in wage negotiations.

The President did set up a board of inquiry. Truman's board came back with the same offer made by the rail operators, 15 1/2 cents an hour.

At the end, confronted by a permanent injunction against a strike, the brotherhoods had to give in. The operators had only to sit tight and let the government do their fighting for them.

The President is rarely quoted directly, but after the rail settlement he allowed use of the following quotation: "I wanted to see this thing settled as it should be done, by bargaining and not in any other way. You did this on your own hook, and I feel very good about it."

Haunted by the prospect of bargaining without the strike weapon, unions in important industries had little reason "to feel very good about it."

A Look At Dewey

By BRADFORD V. CARTER, Labor Press Associates Feature Writer

In the days of Babe Ruth, the top of the New York Yankees' batting order was known as Murderers' Row because of a habit of knocking opposing pitchers out of the box.

Assuming that a completely re-tooled and souped-up Tom Dewey, equipped with modest butterfly eyes and a broadminded Art Godfrey heartiness in his voice, is going to be President after January 20, 1949, he is going to face a Murderers' Row in Congress, composed of members of his own party. Looking them over, the average man may wonder why Dewey isn't running for the north woods instead of the White House. Here they are:

1. Harold Knutson, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who has already promised another \$4 billion tax cut next year, presumably to be taken out of \$3 billion in expenses other than national defense, interest on the national debt, veterans services, etc. (Here the gimmick is to (a) cut taxes some more, then (b) slap on a federal sales tax to meet threatened deficits caused by 1950 national defense costs of an estimated \$20 billions, \$6 billions more than for 1949.)

2. John Taber, aged but hearty chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, who had a hard time finding any hungry children in Europe last year and who denounced present ERP fund estimates for this year as dishonest. Taber will be for using an eye-dropper for further ERP and other expenditures.

3. Jesse Wolcott, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, who was in charge of the deep-freeze operation on the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill. (A deep split in Michigan Republican politics may make it possible to beat him; will mean a hard fight.)

4. Dewey Short, due to succeed Walter G. Andrews as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, an Ozark isolationist who will go along on the John Foster Dulles foreign policy—national defense program only if persuaded every dollar is needed to fight communism. (He was against the draft, despite his fear of communism.)

5. Clare E. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, who will handle the Hoover Commission recommendations on reorganization of the executive branch due next January. Hoffman is for rooting out the New Deal, wherever a trace can still be found in the federal government. As a follower of the Chicago

Tribune, he will be suspicious of Dewey as a Wall Street internationalist.

6. Leo Allen, chairman of the all-powerful House Rules Committee, who collaborated with Wolcott in putting the T-E-W housing bill in the deep-freeze.

In addition, the powerful triumvirate of Speaker Joe Martin, Clarence Brown of Ohio (Taft's campaign manager), and Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, who bloomed briefly as a probable running mate for Dewey, are nursing bruises and are likely to try to cut Dewey down to size at the first opportunity.

Dewey's record in New York is getting a close going over. It is pointed out that he rolled up an impressive surplus in the State treasury because (a) Governor Lehman left him a neat nest-egg to start with, (b) war prosperity made it grow, (c) wartime shortages postponed public works, (d) using iron control over the legislature, Dewey clamped down on funds for New York City, causing the subway fare to jump from five to ten cents, held down on funds for schools, housing, and roads, etc. He put pro-labor Edward Corsi in as industrial commissioner, but held down hard on Labor Department activities, with result that personnel and standards have deteriorated. The State Civil Service has slumped and positions exempt from Civil Service are probably greater than when he took office. Veterans are said to resent the fact that a considerable part of the highly advertised New York bonus is taken back in sales taxes on cigarettes, etc.

Those who have watched Dewey since his early gang-busting days say that whether he tries to be a good President or a tame President obedient to the Grundy-McCormick-Wall Street factions of the GOP depends on the answer to this question: Dewey will still be a relatively young man when he finishes his time in the White House. What does he really want to be and do when he leaves the Presidency?

If he is anxious to be known in history as a good President, he's smart enough to have noticed that the great Presidents of the past have been those who were for the People as against the Interests and he will throw his weight on the people's side of issues as they arise.

If, on the other hand, he is aiming at a job as chief counsel of a large corporation, or senior member of a great law firm, or head of a big private enterprise, he will swing his weight the way Joe Grundy and his ilk expect him to.

Monopoly's Power Grows

Monopoly has been steadily increasing its stranglehold on the economy of the country. The concentration of economic power has grown alarmingly despite all efforts at trust-busting.

The 200 largest non-financial corporations in the U.S. increased their control from one-third of all corporate assets in 1909 to 48 per cent in 1929 and 55 per cent in the mid-30s. Today these 200 corporate giants control over 80 per cent of all corporate assets.

Anti-trust legislation and regulation have failed to prevent the monopolies from increasing their control over the economy. Monopolies have evaded or bypassed the anti-trust laws, frequently with the connivance of the officials in charge of their administration.

Today the courts, as in the case of the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision approving the gobbling up by U.S. Steel Corporation of an important Pacific Coast producer, place few if any obstacles in the way of mergers and other devices for extending monopolistic controls. Congress, in response to pressure from vested interests, has exempted the railroads from anti-trust regulation, thus setting a precedent that will be used to reduce the anti-trust laws to meaningless statutes.

The prospect therefore is for greater concentration of economic power in the hands of a tiny handful of monopolists, who exercise veto power over the future growth of the economy, set its prices and production, and are pushing the country toward another depression with an inflation which deprives the people of the ability to buy the goods that are being produced.

Ten years ago Franklin D. Roosevelt foresaw the threat of monopoly to the democracy and security of the American people. He said at that time:

"The liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than their demo-

cratic state itself. That, in essence, is fascism—ownership of government by an individual, by a group, or by any other controlling private power."

In the ten years that have passed, a concentration of private power without equal in the history of the country has been reached and is growing at an accelerated rate. Unless the monopolies are checked, they will establish a private super-government to wield political power as directly as they now exercise economic power.

More regulation and anti-trust legislation are not enough. They have failed to halt the concentration of economic power in the past and today the monopolies are more powerful and arrogant than ever before.

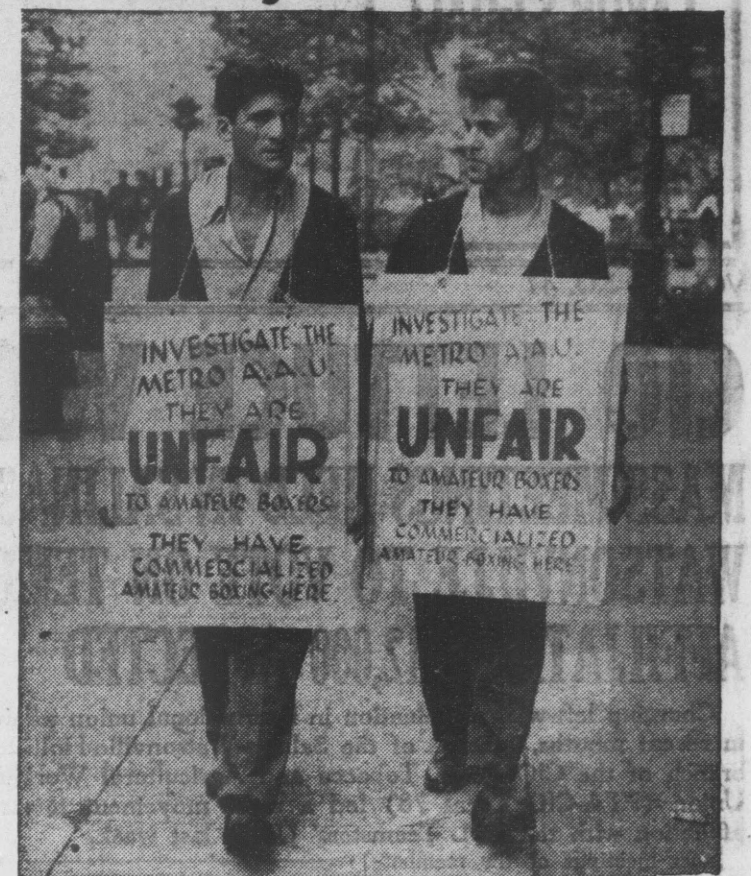
The key to curbing the growth of the monopolies and breaking their grip on the economy is public ownership of strategic monopolized industries, particularly the large banks. The monopoly banking interests control the channels of credit and investment and have used their control to dominate the basic areas of production and distribution.

A small group of men in control of the large banks dominate the largest manufacturing corporations, mines, railroads and public utilities. They exact tribute from the entire people in the form of high monopoly prices and high interest rates.

Public ownership of the large banks is an essential first step toward curbing monopoly. With these banks in the hands of the people, the control of Wall Street over the banking and credit system would be broken and its control over the economy weakened.

To eliminate Taft-Hartleyism and raise living standards, workers and their unions must fight to break the economic and political power of the monopolies. An indispensable weapon is public ownership of the basic areas of the economy where monopoly control frustrates the expansion necessary for maintaining full employment and raising living standards.

Looking for a Decision



Amateur boxers Rocky Patino (L) and John Pavito are picketing the Amateur Athletic Union in New York, demanding insurance protection. Boxers charge that the AAU and promoters cash in on amateur boxing, while the fighters get only token "prizes."

MEDIATION DISPUTE FORMS AVAILABLE

(Release from State Fed. of Labor)

San Francisco.—The Washington office of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has prepared dispute forms (LRMA 30-day) for the convenience of both labor and management, to be used in connection with notifying the Service of a dispute, as required under the Taft-Hartley Act. Use of these forms will materially lessen the work of the Conciliation Service and furnish the unions a definite idea of the type of information that is desired. The form has a question on "status of negotiations" which will be particularly helpful to the agency when it intervenes.

There is a limited supply of these forms now available. They may be obtained in limited numbers by writing the agency at 225 Federal Office Building, San Francisco 2, Calif., or by telephoning KLondike 2-2350, extension 6751.

Summer Labor Institute Is Great Success

(Release from State Fed. of Labor)

San Francisco.—The Summer Labor Institute held at Asilomar, July 7-11, was tremendously successful, according to the AFL trade unionists present. They definitely felt that a similar institute should be held next year and all present were certain their enthusiastic reports to fellow unionists would result in a far larger enrollment. Many were making plans for special local institutes during the coming year for their own central labor councils or local unions.

Despite the heavy schedule of classes—all morning, half the afternoon and part of the evening—all agreed that there was adequate time for discussion and recreation.

It was hoped that next year it would be possible to offer classes for the rank and file on general labor history, collective bargaining and political action, and additional special classes, or seminars, for business agents and other union officials on workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and labor legislation.

Students at the Institute represented a fairly broad cross-section of the AFL membership in California. They came from nearly 30 cities, 25 international unions, and 10 central trade union councils. In most cases, unions paid the expenses of their members, but a few students paid their own way.

Full credit for success is due the University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, its staff and the important educators and public officials who joined with the California State Federation of Labor in sponsoring the Institute.

Call State Political Meet

Labor's League for Political Education has called a meeting for August 5 in San Francisco. Invitations soliciting delegates have been mailed to central labor councils, building, metal trades councils and to community political leagues in California.

Various issues in the coming state elections, and political candidates in both state and federal elections will receive critical attention.

The executive council of the State Federation of Labor will convene immediately after the league conference.

Standard of Living Cut To New Low

San Francisco.—From one-third to one-half of the families in the United States in 1947 did not have a sufficient income to maintain an acceptable American standard of living, according to a comparison of surveys by the Federal Reserve Board and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Federal Reserve Board's survey of family income during 1947 shows that 42 percent of the typical four-person families received less than \$3,000 a year. From \$3,004 to \$3,453 per year was estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics as the cost of a modest but adequate budget for a family of four as of June 1947.

The cost of the BLS budget for two-, three- and five-person families has been estimated by the Bureau of National Affairs. This organization finds that the cost of the BLS budget for a two-person family ranges from \$2,027 to \$2,238. The Federal Reserve Board survey shows that 33 percent of the two-person spending units received less than this amount in 1947.

For a three-person family the cost of the BLS budget is \$2,561 to \$2,829. Twenty-eight percent of the families in the Federal Reserve Board survey received less than \$2,000 in 1947.

For a five-person family the BLS budget cost \$3,414 to \$3,777. The Federal Reserve Board shows that 56 percent of the families of five or more persons received less than \$3,000.

The Federal Reserve Board survey also showed that 51 percent of all families (of all sizes) received less than \$3,000 per year; these same families also received only 21 percent of the total money income received by all families.

Income by occupational groups showed that families headed by managerial or self-employed persons received a median income of \$4,500 annually, or two and one-half times as much as the \$1,750 received annually by unskilled worker families, and one and a half times as much as the skilled worker family's \$3,000.

Family income has not kept pace with the increase in living costs: the median income for all families increased 12 percent from 1946 to 1947, but the cost of living increased 18 percent from June 1946 to June 1947.

State Age Permit Accepted by Govt.

San Francisco.—Designation of California as a state in which state age, employment or working certificates or permits shall have the same force and effect as Federal certificates of age under the Fair Labor Standards Act (Federal wage and hour law) has just been renewed by the U.S. Department of Labor.

This was announced here today by John R. Dille, regional director for the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U.S. Department of Labor, in the eight Western states.

Effective for a year beginning July 1, Director Dille said at his headquarters, 150 Federal Office Building, such certificates or permits issued by California will continue to be accepted as proof of age by the divisions in inspections of establishments for compliance with the child labor provisions of the Federal wage and hour law.

He advised employers to obtain proper certification for all young workers to avoid penalties the law provides in cases of illegal employment of boys and girls under 16, generally, and under 18 in occupations declared to be hazardous.

TRUMAN HITS GOP HOUSING FAILURE

WASHINGTON.—President Truman opened his attack against the Republicans when he charged the leadership of the 80th Congress with betrayal of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill.

Truman said he had signed the one housing bill which got through the Congress. But he pointed out that this bill was confined to relatively minor improvements in the mortgaging of veterans' housing.

The President stressed the failure of Congress to provide farm housing, slum clearance, housing research, prefabricated housing development, or financial assistance to large scale home construction.

Truman said housing was a case, like many others, in which "the 80th Congress has failed miserably to meet the urgent needs of the people of the U.S." He pointed out that the TEW bill had ample hearings and was pending throughout the 80th Congress.

The TEW bill did pass the Senate. A similar bill was passed by the House banking committee, but was killed in the House rules committee. When, during the same week, the rules committee cleared the draft bill, a Republican leader pointed out that it is the duty of the rules committee to schedule the bills favored by the majority party.

Truman said a small group of men blocked the TEW bill. He added: "We cannot accept as final a decision reached by such undemocratic methods. This is one of the many jobs left unfinished by the 80th Congress."

When asked if he would call Congress back to a special session, the President refused comment. The special session he called late in 1947 produced little result. This year congressmen of all stripes want to get down to the serious business of campaigning.

A day earlier the President indicated he had signed another bill with regrets and reservations. This was the Interior Department appropriations bill, which contained a rider forcing the firing of two Bureau of Reclamation officials.

Truman said he could not veto the bill because that would "close down operations of the Department

of the Interior on July 1." He said he would have vetoed the bill if possible because of the rider.

He pointed out that the two men under attack, Michael Strauss and Richard Boke, "have supported the public power policy of the Government and the 160-acre law which assures that Western lands reclaimed at public expense shall be used for the development of family size farms."

U.S. Steel Bows To Supreme Court On Price Fixing

Washington.—Monopoly retreated a step when Pres. Benjamin F. Fairless of U.S. Steel Corporation announced that the steel company's subsidiaries will drop the basing point system of prices.

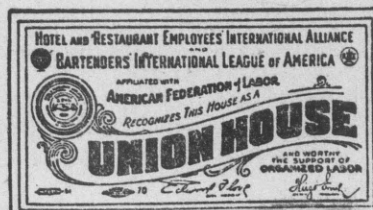
U.S. Steel's action followed a U. S. Supreme Court decision against the basing point system in the cement industry. By this system a whole industry offered its wares to buyers in all parts of the country at the same price no matter how much difference there might have been in transportation costs.

The suit against the cement industry was brought by the Federal Trade Commission. FTC charged that the basing point system was price fixing in restraint of trade. The high court upheld the FTC, pointing out that the system permitted a monopolist to squeeze unusually high prices out of nearby buyers when the overall price was set to include freight rates to far-away places.

Although Fairless in his statement argued for the right of corporate giants to fix prices as they see fit, he admitted that the steel companies "have no alternative other than to comply with the decision of the Supreme Court of the U.S."

Only three national unions survived the panic of 1857—the typographical, the hat finishers and the stone-cutters.

LOCAL 483 REPORTS



HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
EMPLOYEES & BARTENDERS
ALLIANCE 483
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

The first meeting of our newly-elected Executive Board was held Thursday, July 15. The new members were given a resume of our activities of the past year by Past President Rose and your Secretary. They all showed great interest, and expressed their desire to pitch in and help the local progress more than ever during the coming year. There is plenty of work to do—so anyone who has an urge to help out will find plenty of opportunity to get to work!

The executive board also discussed the employment situation at some length. There was some talk of closing the charter to new bartenders in view of the fact that several of our older members are presently unemployed, during this, our supposedly best season. However, the final decision of the board was to allow the charter to remain open, but each new bartender applicant must be presented to the board before he will be permitted to work at the trade. In addition, the board stated that it is their belief that members who "foul up" on the job should be disciplined or suspended as a protective measure to the great majority of workers who consistently do a good job for their employer. The by-laws make ample provision for bringing to task any member who "fouls up," so—let your conscience be your guide!

The new officers were installed at the regular meeting on Wednesday, July 7, by Herschell Morgan, vice president of the California State Council of Culinary Workers and Bartenders for the Eighth District. On hand for the installation were: James (Peg) Macey, president; Gene King, chaplain; George Rice, secretary-treasurer; Crystal Ross, inspector; Peter Puhl, Mike Cook, and Tommie Nowell, trustees, and Harry Wasson, guard.

The vice president, Charles Osterloh, and the recording secretary, Alma Curtis, who were unavoidably absent, were installed by proxy.

LOCAL OPTION

At the conclusion of a short business meeting, Brother Morgan spoke briefly about the State Culinary Council's fight against the so-called Local Option Measure, which will appear on the ballot in November as Proposition No. 12. He urged each and every member to work constantly AGAINST this measure, and to bring to the attention of their friend and neighbors the potential evil which adoption of this proposition could bring about. Also present was Sister Bertha Boles, secretary of Salinas Culinary Workers Union, Local 467, who was introduced to the membership. Sister Boles spoke briefly about the organizational drive now in progress in Hollister, which her local, with Bartenders' Union, Local 545, is handling.

Local 483's annual barbecue was held on Monday, July 12th, at the Monterey Fair Grounds just off Fremont Extension. The weather was perfect, the beer was good and cold, and the steaks were very, very tender and delicious. But—I am sorry to report that the turnout was disappointing. The committee has planned for around 400 members, their families and guests, but only about half that number showed up for the feed. Those of you who stayed away surely missed a fine day, and a wonderful barbecue. George Adams and Charlie Gibson put on the chef hats, and spent the whole day before the large barbecue pit preparing the steaks, and serving up the beans (wonderful spanish beans, prepared by Chef Mariano, at Steve's Blue Ox), the salad, and the rest of the feed. Thanks to the efforts of Brother Harvey Rose, the left-over steaks were sold at the same price the Local paid for them, which helped a lot to hold down the expense to the treasury. With meats at their present high costs, items like this really mean something!

Your secretary had to make a quick trip out of the state last week, and during the drive passed through some very interesting country. The Mojave Desert and Death Valley, during the middle of the summer are NOT (repeat NOT) recommended for travel. The temperature at Furnace Creek Inn, Death Valley, was only 127 degrees—a bit on the warm side. Arizona and other desert areas were not much cooler. I did stop at the fabulous castle of Death Valley Scotty, which is located in the hills between Death Valley and Goldfield, Nevada, however, and found the summer temperatures very temperate. The castle is most interesting, and is open to the general public for a tour or for overnight accommodations. It's certainly worth a visit, if you should be in the area. On the drive back, I came through the high Sierras, past Mount Whitney, and all the wonderful fishing lakes and streams in that area. There were thousands of sportsmen and fishermen in the mountains, and they all reported fine catches. Also drove over Tioga Pass, and entered Yosemite National Park from the eastern side, and Tioga, as I remembered from pre-war travels, was as spectacular as ever. In my opinion, Tioga is the most beautiful and breath-taking of any of the mountain passes in this country. Yosemite was, as usual, beautiful and cool, but surprisingly enough, not very well populated. The public camping grounds are clean and neat all the time, and offers Californians the most wonderful location for a fine, healthful, yet inexpensive vacation that could possibly be had. If you're wondering where to go for a week or a week-end of peace and quiet, don't pass up the camps at Yosemite!

ALMA CURTIS RESIGNS

Sister Alma Curtis informed your secretary that she has decided to move to Placerville, so will T.C. out of Local 483. Her resignation as recording secretary was handed in, and accepted by the executive board with regret. Sister Curtis has worked long and hard for the welfare of Local 483, and her presence in our midst will be sorely missed. Best of luck to you, Alma, wherever you may go.

Just a final note before closing. The mother of Larry Simon, waiter at Casa Munras, is in critical condition at the Salinas Hospital, and urgently needs blood donors. Several members of the Local, including Johnson Giles, of the San Carlos, Gene King, our chaplain, and your secretary have already donated a pint of blood, but more may be needed NOW. Any member who knows his or her blood type is urged to notify the Union office in order that our blood donor records may be brought up to date, so we can render this very necessary and valuable service to our fellow workers when they need the help. Please contact the Union office, and let us know your blood type, or, if you don't know it, just signify your willingness to be a blood donor. YOU may be the next person to need help!

Regular meeting of Local 483 on Wednesday, July 21, at 2:30 p.m. The non-attendance fines are being enforced, so don't fail to attend our meeting per month.

GEORGE L. RICE, Secretary.

In 1857 the Dred Scott decision ruled that slavery could not be prohibited in any territory of the United States, and that slavery had to be protected by the government in these territories.

With Local 890



General Teamsters,
Warehousemen and
Helpers' Union

Local 890

274 E. Alisal St.
Salinas, Calif.

This union has at many times in the past emphasized the dangers involving the working people in this country regarding the cost of living. If you recall, in this column there appeared articles in 1946 and 1947 pleading for the continuation of price controls. The 80th Congress, Republican controlled and anti-union, representing the privileged few who are in control of big business through such leaders as Senator Taft, fought to destroy price controls and claimed that prices would adjust themselves. Look at the results—how a family of four, earning from \$50 to \$60 a week, is able to live beyond the writer's comprehension. Foodstuffs are highest in the history of the nation and rents are out of sight, and the 80th Congress is responsible for it.

Your union is very worried about this condition, because regardless of wage increases, in the final analysis we are getting further and further apart regarding the cost of living and the wage we are receiving. This is true all over the nation. The groups which suffer most are those which are unorganized and the white collar workers and people on pensions and fixed incomes.

What are we to do? VOTE out the phoney Congress which is in office today! That is the only answer we can give you. It has been two and a half years since the war and these price adjustments are not even around the corner. REGISTER AND VOTE! That is the only salvation against the anti-union laws made in Congress which were enacted for the benefit of big business only.

SO BE SURE TO REGISTER AND VOTE. You can register at the union office and at other places in your community.

ATTENTION, ALL MEMBERS—IMPORTANT!

The following meetings are being arranged:

Tuesday, July 20: All produce drivers of Monterey, San Benito and Santa Clara counties working as drivers hauling lettuce, drivers of bugs and silver kings and mechanical loaders, in Local Unions 890 and 287 will meet at a special meeting called at the Salinas Union High School Auditorium on South Main Street, Salinas, at 7:30 p.m. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU ATTEND.

Wednesday, July 21: A meeting is scheduled at the union office for all employees at Dempsey-Hudson Company, regarding contract negotiations. This meeting is scheduled for 7:30 p.m.

Thursday, July 22: A meeting is scheduled for all employees at Hollister and Fairview canneries. The meeting is to be held at Hispana Hall, Hollister, at 7:30 p.m.

Thursday, July 22: A meeting is scheduled for all employees at Sam Regas & Sons, San Juan, at the Casa Maria—time, 5 p.m. It is important that you attend as subject will be the wage contract.

Your next regular meeting of Local 890 will be held at Carpenters Hall, 422 North Main Street, Salinas, the first Thursday of the month, which will be Thursday, August 5. Time, 8 p.m.

Monetary meeting is scheduled for Thursday, August 12. It is important that you attend these meetings.

All members who have failed to attend the meetings of the union in the past: The dues structure as voted by the members is \$8.50 per month; except cannery workers, whose dues remain at \$8 per month.

Attention All Members: It is important that you attend these meetings.

Court Upholds Dismissal Of Non-Union Veteran

Philadelphia—Refusal of a veteran to join a union with a closed shop contract prior to the Taft-Hartley act was "just cause" for firing him, a unanimous decision by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals held here.

Holding that since closed shop contracts were legal before the Taft-Hartley law an employee was bound by the agreement in seeking job benefits under the selective training and service act, the court's decision involved refusal of Cornelius Kemp to rejoin Local 28-A, Metal Production & Novelty Workers Union (AFL).

The court observed that before entering military service Kemp had accepted the benefits of the union's contract, which raised his wages from \$1.18 an hour to \$1.22 and that he had paid his dues.

Aluminum Workers Win 8 Percent Boost

Pittsburgh—An 8 per cent wage increase granted at the 11th hour by the Aluminum Co. of America to 26,000 AFL and CIO workers ended strike threats against the company's plants throughout the U. S.

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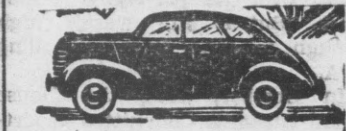
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On Sympathy Strike



Miner Albert Bashoun of Logans Ferry, Pa., takes it easy in his back yard while reading latest development in the captive soft coal mine strike. An estimated 34,000 commercial miners, members of the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated), are striking in sympathy with captive mine workers who refuse to work without a contract.

HOW LUMBER LOBBY WORKS ON CONGRESS

If you have trouble finding a home; if you have tried to buy lumber; or if you have simply enjoyed the sight of our national forests and parks, the Natl. Lumber Manufacturers Assn. is of direct interest to you.

At one point during the war lumber supplies were so short the technicians at the U. S. Forest Service developed a plan for increasing output. The plan involved lending government money under a self-liquidating system to increase efficiency and output of the smaller mills. Also developed was a means for getting more timber from farm woodlands.

The technical man at the War Production Board okayed the plan. But the top dollar-a-year men in control of the WPB lumber division refused. The forest service fought. Then the NLMA moved into action. They feared that the forest service plan would break the stranglehold which NLMA members have on output and prices. With the help of congressional pressure the NLMA boys won out over the Forest Service. President Roosevelt himself stopped execution of the plan after a long and bitter battle.

As our timber resources dwindled, the NLMA continued its old fight against government regulation of its cut-and-get-out practices. Each year they try to cut the appropriations for the forest service, leader in the conservation fight. In 1947, they not only slashed the funds, but got bills introduced which, if passed, would force the government to turn over its own proud stands to the bulldozers and saws of the profit-hungry, public-be-damned lumber operators.

For this objective the NLMA has a strange ally—the American Forestry Assn. From outside appearances the AFL seems to be a nature-loving, conservation-minded organization. But the real work is an indirect legislative pressure job against any government regulation of private timber exploitation.

"Do you support the Hook bill?" I asked the AFA legislative representative early in 1946, referring to Rep. Frank Hook's (D., Mich.) program for rehabilitation of the Upper Michigan Peninsula—stripped of its timber 40 years ago.

"Well, we don't lobby. But we don't think that kind of socialistic stuff will do the country any good," was the reply, reflected in the AFA magazine. The NLMA also fought Hook's bill. It never got out of committee in the 79th Congress; in the 80th Congress Hook and his bill were absent. Hook was defeated in November, 1946.

The Southern Pine Assn., an admitted affiliate of the NLMA, is short on wages and prices to suppliers, but long on prices of its finished product. It found congressmen willing to work for both objectives. At the outbreak of the war the SPA contact men set their guns against price ceilings.

The influential Sen. John Bankhead (D., Ala.) became chairman of the unofficial Southern Pine Congressional Committee. Rep. Boykin was another member. So were Rankin, Cox, Howard Smith and many more. The same procedure now so familiar to these southern veterans was put into action. First object: to prevent any price control bill from passing. When they couldn't defeat the bill, Bankhead and his good friends held up passage to allow prices to rise—all prices.

When the OPA bill was finally passed and prices were frozen, the SPA shifted its lobbying. They put their unofficial congressional committee to work on the agency itself. By 1945 the price of Southern pine had been raised many times over its pre-Pearl Harbor price. But it still wasn't high enough for the men controlling SPA.

In October, 1945, the House Small Business Committee reported just how the lumber boys used congressional pressure to get a further raise:

"Southern pine lumbermen descended upon Congress on September 27th and met with a large group of southern senators and congressmen for the purpose of expressing their dissatisfaction with OPA for that agency's refusal to grant the industry an over-all price increase during 1945. At the request of the Congressional group which is chaired by Sen. Bankhead (Ala.) OPA officials met with representatives of the lumbermen on September 28th." Under this Congressional pressure, OPA agreed "to readjust certain southern pine lumber prices..." Those readjusted prices stayed up—and are still going up. Helping to obtain such fine results were the lumbermen within OPA—put there by SPA and NLMA members.

National Airlines At Fault in Strike

Washington.—Natl. Airlines is at fault in the strike of its pilots, members of the Air Line Pilots Assn. (ALP), a presidential fact-finding board said. It said the company's refusal of a reasonable union request for explanation of a firing led to the walkout.

NLRB Again Chops Away Worker Rights

By JACK ABBOTT

The Wagner act as passed in 1935, and as interpreted by the NLRB, provided that strikers had the right to reinstatement as their old jobs after the walkout was over. Later on this was watered down by board decisions so that economic strikers might legally be replaced, but if their jobs were vacant at the time the strike ended, they were entitled to reinstatement. The right to reinstatement without strings continued undiminished for those workers who struck because of an unfair labor practice committed by their employer.

The courts later hacked out another piece of the law by declaring that strikers who "sat down" or who "committed violence" thereby lost the protection of the Wagner act. Then, during the war, the labor board itself decided that strikers who were trying to force their employer to commit an "illegal" act, thereby lost the protection of the law.

Now, still another bite of the disappearing apple of workers' rights under law has been taken by the NLRB. In the Fontaine Converting Co. case, the employees, members of District 50, United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) went on strike to force the reinstatement of a foreman who, they claimed, had been unjustly demoted. The employer discharged these strikers for their action. This was clearly prohibited and the trial examiner so found.

But the NLRB, reviewing the trial examiner's decision, unanimously reversed him and refused reinstatement to the strikers on the ground that they had engaged in a strike to "further the interests of the foreman" and not their own interests.

Forget the particular facts of the case—they are not important. What is important is that the NLRB now declares it has the right to refuse reinstatement to employees who engaged in a legal strike in a legal manner. In other words the NLRB now sets itself up as the judge of the "motive" or "purpose" of the strike. Thirteen years of going backwards. What a record!

Harvey Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists (unaffiliated) had a disagreement with Emil Schrank, president both of Lodge 402 and of the New York State Council of Machinists.

On April 7, 1948, Brown suspended Schrank from membership in the union. Local 402 protested this action and Brown took over the local a week later. Schrank and the local immediately appealed to New York Supreme Court for an injunction restraining Brown from suspending Schrank and taking over the local.

On investigating the facts Judge Pecora of the New York court found that the machinists' constitution provides that a member may be suspended on charges "of incompetence, negligence, insubordination, or other failure to perform his duties as a member of the organization, or any complaint that he has violated the constitution of the Grand Lodge or the local lodge."

Brown's letter to Schrank suspending him contained none of these charges, and the judge found that there was therefore no legal basis for the suspension action. Taking over the local was also illegal, the judge found, since "it would be most unusual to conclude that if the members of Schrank's lodge had voiced their protest against this alleged usurpation of power, the making of such a protest would constitute cause for disciplining the lodge. Fair criticism is the right of members of a union, as it is the right of every citizen."

"Consequently," said the judge, "I conclude that Schrank and the local union are entitled to an injunction restraining Brown..."

PAYMENT FOR GRIEVANCE TIME

Some employers are questioning whether, under Sec. 302 of the Taft-Hartley act, they have the "legal right" to continue to pay union representatives for time spent in adjusting grievances. Sec. 302 is the anti-feathering section, prohibiting payments for services not rendered.

An arbitrator at the Borg-Warner Co. recently decided that the law does not apply to payments to grievance committeemen. He therefore ordered the corporation to continue its policy of paying the committeemen as provided in the contract.

Public Drew a Blank

The 80th Congress has gone through its customary jam session, a sideshow which might be funny if the people's interests were not slapped down so unmercifully by the clowns. From the labor viewpoint, this session of the Congress has been practically a "blank" in the matter of labor legislation and measures urgently supported by organized labor.—(Peoria, Ill.) Labor Temple News, AFL.

STEP RIGHT UP

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SMALL FARM OPERATOR AFRAID TO EXPAND NOW

By HOMER AYRES

It is interesting and very alarming to make a trip around the rural areas and actually find out what is taking place, both economically and politically. It gives one the shakes to see how men with big money are moving in step or ten steps at a time.

Sky-high prices open the gates for large-scale farming and ranching. In the first place the average little operator, the family-sized farmer or rancher hesitates to continue with the price of land and livestock on the rise. He thinks that sooner or later there will be a bust and, if he has considered selling within a reasonable length of time, that the present time is the best. No young man, no ex-GI has the financial courage to take over at these high prices. Only operators with lots of money can buy up the ranches and farms now offered.

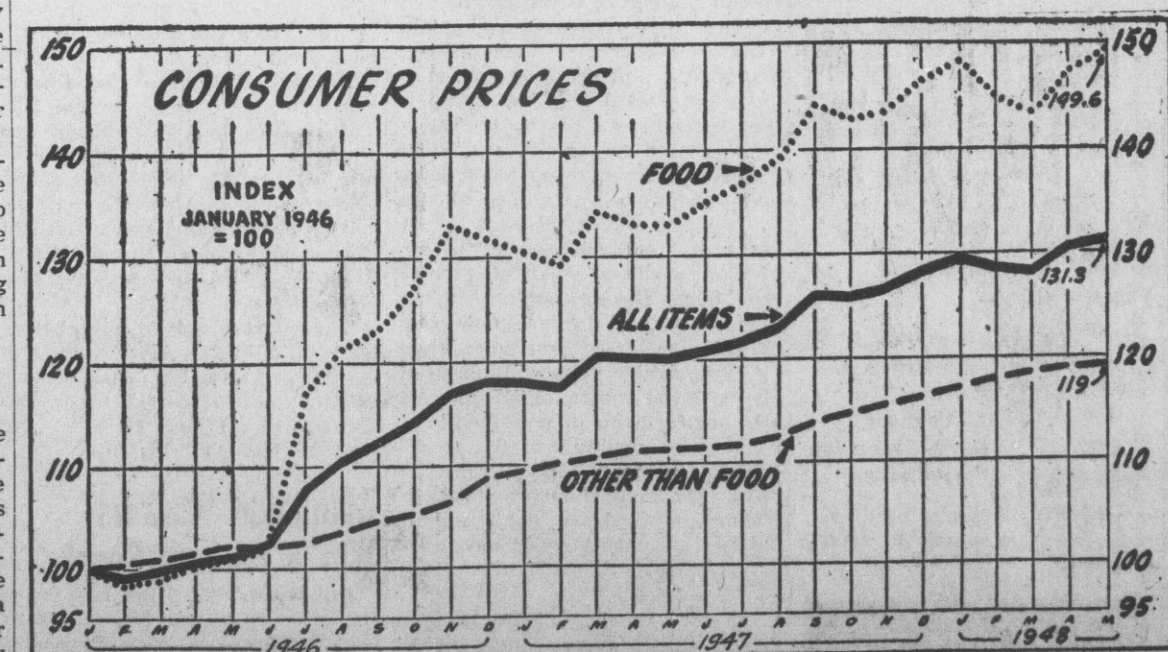
I recently learned of a corporation executive who purchased a ranch running well toward the \$100,000 figure which he intends to use as a play-thing. This does not have to pay out, the losses can be subtracted from the income taxes he would pay as a corporation stockholder. Price is no object to playboy ranchers if they think they need some land. But it starts everybody in the country to buying at high prices to save land they lease from being gobbled by the larger monied outfits.

Is a break in livestock prices comes and people are forced to again let their taxes become delinquent, a rich man will be waiting at the courthouse to buy up the tax deed. Thus the agricultural program of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the elimination of the small operators from production, grinds along.

To help hurry this process no doubt there is another big scheme on foot. The grapevine brings the news that a very large and powerful organization of big businessmen, who continually pay attention to politics, has decided to place a public relations representative in every rural county.

These men would become very active in county affairs, seeing that the right people were elected to local offices and that the right stories were put into the local newspapers. Without a doubt,

Price Spiral at a Glance



Rises in consumer prices since Jan. 1946 can be seen at a glance on this chart published by the AFL's monthly economic survey based on U. S. Labor Dept. figures.

ISACSON TO FACE COALITION CANDIDATE

New York—The Democratic, Republican and Liberal parties will pit a coalition candidate against Rep. Leo Isacson (ALP) in the November election, it was reported here.

News of the action was cited by the American Labor party as more evidence that "there is no difference between the Democratic and Republican parties, nationally or locally." The third party vehicle in New York state is the ALP, into which the state Progressive Citizens of America recently merged.

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Costa Rican Banks

San Jose.—The Costa Rican government nationalized all private banks in the country June 21 and took possession immediately. Under another new measure every citizen possessing over \$50,000 will have to pay a flat tax of 10 per cent, the money being applied to the national budget.

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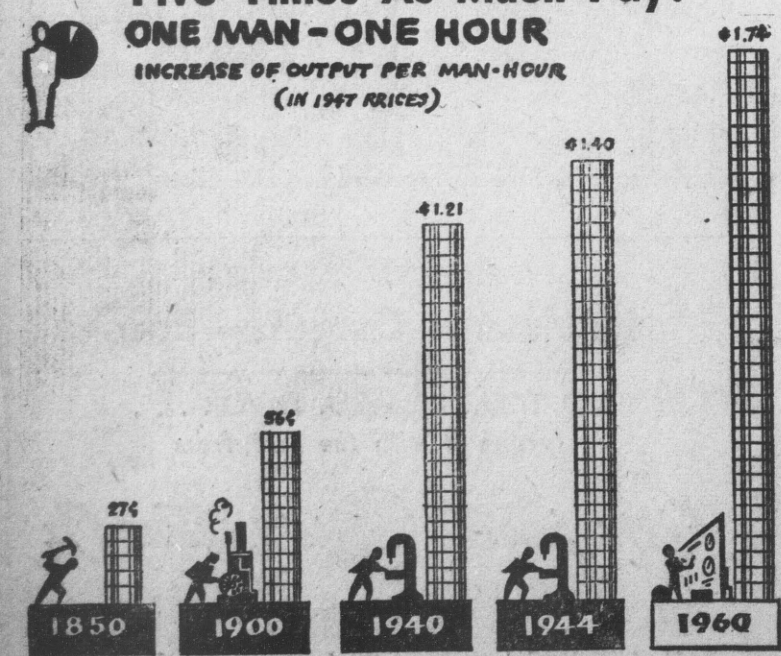
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